

Fair today; increasing cloudiness tomorrow, probably rain; fresh north to east winds.

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JOHN DILLON CALLS CHAMBERLAIN LIAR

Nationalist's Epithet the Climax of a Bitter Debate on the War.

BEGUN BY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN

Irish Member Immediately Suspended for a Week by a Majority Vote.

FURTHER CLASHES FOLLOW

Acrid Discussion Continued in the House of Commons Until Almost Midnight—Liberal Leader's Insistence on Enquiry Starts Trouble—Colonial Secretary Taunted With Insulting Opponents.

LONDON, March 20.—There was a heated discussion in the House of Commons this afternoon on the third reading of the consolidation bill, which provides a sum of money in hand for current Government expenses.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, said that the occasion furnished an opportunity for asking information regarding the state of things in South Africa. Anyone who ventured to impugn the policy of the Government did so at the risk not only of personal attack, but of personal insult. Anyone who protested against the methods pursued was laid open to the taunt of being a pro-Boer. (Government cheers.)

Not to Be Daunted.
Sir Henry said that such statements as were made by the leader of the House that a demand for an enquiry into the Government contracts in South Africa was equivalent to a re-enforcement of 5,000 men to the Boers were malignant slanders made for party purposes. But the Opposition were not to be daunted by such ignominious tactics or prevented from saying what they thought.

The honor and interests of the country were just as dear to them as to the most passionate and most supercilious defender of the Government's policy, of that Government which had gone from blunder to blunder both in their conduct of matters political and their estimate of things military.

Evidence of Incapacity.
That they should try by unworthy measures to secure immunity from criticism was remarkable evidence of incapacity. The Liberal leader then delivered most severe criticisms on the whole South African policy of the Government.

Mr. Chamberlain replied for the Government. He described Sir Henry's speech as a vitriolic attack on the Ministry. Not the least offensive of its utterances was that stating that when he (Campbell-Bannerman) made an enquiry he was met by what he called malignant slanders. But he (Chamberlain) accused the leader of the Opposition of losing no opportunity of slandering his countrymen. (Liberal shouts of "Oh, Oh," and Government cheers.)

Bitter Feeling Shown.
The scene on the floor of the House showed furious feeling between the two sides and threatened to end in violent disturbance. The Speaker, Mr. Gully, attempted to improve matters by interposing a ruling that the expression "malignant slander" was unparliamentary. Both Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman thereupon withdrew it in regard to each other amid cheers.

Mr. Chamberlain's Retort.
To this Mr. Chamberlain immediately retorted: "The honorable gentleman is a good judge of traitors."

Mr. Dillon rose amid a terrific uproar from all the benches and remained on his feet, white with passion, until silence was restored. Then he asked the Speaker's ruling on Mr. Chamberlain's words. The Speaker said:

"The honorable member (Mr. Dillon) spoke of soldiers serving under the British flag as traitors. I deprecated that interruption, and I deprecated the retort of the honorable member."

Dillon Gives the Lie.
Mr. Dillon then said very deliberately: "Then I desire to say that the right honorable gentleman (Mr. Chamberlain) is a damned liar."

Mr. Dillon showed no outward signs of excitement, nor did he look like retracting his words during the dead silence that ensued. He held his position until the Speaker said sternly:

"I call upon you to withdraw your words."

Mr. Dillon said he declined.

The Speaker then adopted the procedure against members who defy his authority, and said:

"I name you, Mr. John Dillon, to the House."

Mr. Dillon left his place below the gangway on the Opposition side and walked out of the House amid loud Nationalist cheers. His Irish colleagues stood on their feet and shouted encouragement to him until he was outside the chamber.

Some Pertinent Queries.
Mr. Bowles enumerated a number of things which, he said, the man in the street wanted to know, including why the Government had been annexing countries before they were conquered, and banishing the Boer leaders before they were caught, and why, two years and a half after the commencement of the war, and half a year after the House had been officially told the war was over, the Government was still unable to make either war or peace.

The South African discussion lasted until nearly midnight. A choleric spirit was abroad and there was a succession of angry exchanges.

Mr. David Lloyd-George, speaking of the Jewish reverses, was stopped short by Sir

Called Chamberlain a Liar in Commons.

A bitter debate in the House of Commons yesterday culminated in John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, calling the Colonial Secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, a liar.

The discussion was begun by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who insisted on a war enquiry, and asserted that opponents of Mr. Chamberlain ran the risk of personal insult. Mr. Chamberlain retorted in kind, but both later apologized.

Then Mr. Dillon interposed his remark. He was suspended for a week by a majority vote.

Charles Cayer with a taunt that the reverses pleased the pro-Boers. Mr. Lloyd-George hotly retorted the statement, which, he declared, was "perfectly insolent."

A general hubbub followed. The Speaker had hardly restored order when Mr. Walter Plummer and Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish party, fell foul of each other on the same subject. The Speaker again poured oil on the angry waters.

"That's untrue," Secretary of War Brodrick, in defending the Government, remarked that Mr. Lloyd-George seemed disappointed that there were not more reverses to gloat over, to which Mr. Lloyd-George, who is a Welshman, retorted:

"That is untrue." Mr. Brodrick continued in the same strain, but the sitting ended without further breach of the conventions.

EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY DEMANDED BY MINERS

Resolutions Adopted With Enthusiasm at Shamokin.

MAY PRECIPITATE A STRIKE

Recognition of the Mining Committee in Settling Disputes Also Insisted On—Mine Firemen Also Ask to Be Included in the Fight for a Shorter Day.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., March 20.—The United Mine Workers' convention this afternoon, amid great enthusiasm, adopted resolutions embodying their demands, the one for the eight-hour workday being the most important, and alone sufficient to precipitate a strike if the coal carrying companies refuse to grant it. The resolutions, in brief, insist upon:

An eight-hour day; recognition of the mining committee in the adjustment of disputes which arise, thus avoiding numerous contentions which result in local strikes; opposition to working with the men who refuse to become members of the organization; providing for the organization of all skilled mechanics in conformity with the decision rendered by the American Federation of Labor convention, in favor of arbitration of trade disputes; providing for the selection of six members of the organization, two from each district, to act in conjunction with the Lithuanian Polish Club in the erection of a monument as a memorial to the victims of the Latimer riot, monument not to cost more than \$5,000.

Further Demands.
Furthermore, the action of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, in changing conditions of employment at Plymouth, which charges resulted in the reduction of wages in violation of contract, in favor of colliery lockers when found practicable; providing for the systematic examination of workmen's cards; asking the reinstatement of firemen who were discharged by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western at Collieries, who refused to comply with the order of the company requiring them to work upon what is called "the swing shift" system; opposition to the contract system in force at some of the collieries and limiting to two the number of laborers that may be employed by any one contractor; regulating the bureau of mines and mining to print not less than 25,000 copies of the mining laws in the English language for distribution among the mine workers, and condemning the system of blacklisting employees who are discharged by the companies.

Firemen's Turn Today.
Secretary J. T. Mulhally, of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, requested the convention to adopt an eight-hour day for the colliery firemen, the same as the Brotherhood has demanded of the operators. The convention will take up the matter tomorrow. A strike would affect between 45,000 and 55,000 miners.

PAVING WAY FOR TRANSFER.

French Courts Take Action in Isthmian Canal Affairs.

PARIS, March 20.—The first chamber of the Civil Courts publishes a judgment for the eventual cession to the United States of the property of the new Panama Canal Company and the existing isthmus plans in the archives at Paris, subject to modifications to be obtained from the Colombian Government respecting articles 20 and 21, which forbid the cession to a foreign power.

The publication of the above judgment is in conformity with the law of July 11, 1893, in view of the possible intervention by third parties.

CARTRIDGE IN A MOLD.

Workmen Make Discovery in Time to Prevent Accident.

YORK, Pa., March 20.—Yesterday afternoon, while workmen in the foundry of the York Manufacturing Company's plant were in the act of pouring molten metal, it was discovered that a Mauser cartridge, embedded in several inches of gunpowder, had been placed in one of the molds. The discovery was made in time to prevent an accident.

The officials were notified and an investigation made, but up to this time the identity of the guilty person has not been made known.

CECIL RHODES BETTER.

May Be Able to Take Proposed Trip to England.

CAPE TOWN, March 20.—Mr. Rhodes has taken more nourishment today than for the last three days.

He was very much disappointed yesterday when Dr. Stevenson informed him that it would be too risky to attempt the trip to England. The physician, however, promised Mr. Rhodes that if his condition permitted he could sail next week.

Dr. Jameson does not think that the trip to England is outside the range of possibility.

"ROYAL BOOK," \$11.125.

Sample of Caxton's Work Secured by Mr. Quaritch.

LONDON, March 20.—The United States and England struggled for possession of a famous literary treasure at Sotheby's auction room today.

This is what is believed to be the most perfect of the five existing copies of the "Royal Book," or "Book for a King," compiled in 1275 for Philip of France, and translated into English by Caxton, who printed it at Westminster in 1487.

The bidding opened at \$1,000. It soon became a duel between Mr. Quaritch, R. F. Stevens, who keenly capped each other's offers until Mr. Quaritch bid \$2,225, when Mr. Stevens withdrew, the onlookers cheering Mr. Quaritch.

The latter subsequently paid \$265 for a papal indulgence for assistance against the Turks. This was printed by Caxton and taken out of the binding of "Royal Book."

Patrick Trial Quiet.

Wrangles Between Counsel Not Repeated—Witnesses in Rebuttal.

NEW YORK, March 20.—There was a sharp reaction today at the Patrick murder trial from the stormy scenes of the day before, when the lawyers for the defense refused to call any more witnesses because in their opinion they were not getting fair treatment from the court.

There was a noticeable effort today on the part of Recorder Goff to avoid a repetition of the squabbles.

There was just a ripple of excitement in the audience late in the afternoon, and a scene of confusion was revived when the prosecuting attorney recalled Charles F. Jones, the valet, who has confessed that he chloroformed William M. Rice at the instigation of Patrick. But the only question put to Jones was about the contents of Patrick's beard two or three weeks before Mr. Rice's death, on September 23, 1900. The valet said that up to about September 1 that year Patrick had a smooth face.

The prosecuting attorney will finish his testimony in rebuttal tomorrow.

NEW MONOMY CREW HEROIC AS THE OLD

Puts Off to Wrecked Schooner, Under Captain Ellis.

Only Survivor of Recent Accident Commands Lifeboat and Rescues Men of the Burton.

CHATHAM, Mass., March 20.—Undaunted by the fact that seven members of the Monomy life-saving crew lost their lives in an endeavor to rescue the wreckers on the barge Wadena on Monday, the new crew at this station, the only survivors of the old crew, launched the lifeboat last night and succeeded in landing the sailors of a stranded lumber-laden schooner.

A Heavy Sea On.

The heavy gale and storm of yesterday lasted well into last night, and the sea off Monomy was anything but smooth. This situation was fully realized by the new life savers, and a vigilant watch was maintained during the darkness to lend assistance to any vessel that might be in distress.

The opportunity presented itself when the schooner Elwood Burton, from St. John, N. B., for New York, with lumber, went ashore on Haddock's Shoal.

Saved After Hard Work.

The life-saving crew put off, and after hard work succeeded in taking the crew from the vessel and landed the sailors on Monomy Point.

The Burton, it is thought, is not damaged to any extent, and wreckers will try to float her.

The Secretary of the Treasury will award life-saving medals to Elmer Mayo and Surtman Ellis, of the Monomy life-saving station, Massachusetts, for heroic daring in rescuing sailors.

TURKEY GIVEN WARNING.

All Rights Reserved for Recovery of Stone Ransom Money.

POOLING DETAILS OF SECURITIES COMPANY

Counsel for Subject of Enquiry Files Formal Protest.

J. P. MORGAN'S BOOKS DESIRED

Examiner Seeks to Know the Firm's Northern Pacific Holdings.

TWO WITNESSES TESTIFY

George W. Perkins, of the Big Banking Firm, and Colonel Clough, of the Great Northern, Heard—Outline of the Dealings With the Union Pacific.

NEW YORK, March 20.—George W. Perkins, of J. P. Morgan & Co., and Col. W. P. Clough, vice president of the Great Northern Railroad and also of the Northern Securities Company, gave testimony before United States Special Examiner Richard A. Mabey in the suit of Peter Power to prevent the merger of the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railroads.

After Mr. Perkins had been sworn, Lawyer Kellogg, representing the Northern Securities Company, interposed a formal objection to the enquiry on the ground that it was incompetent, irrelevant, and immaterial, and that the bill in equity states no ground for equitable relief and no cause of action, and that no relief could be had affecting the Northern Securities Company without joining it as a party.

Northern Pacific Control.

Mr. Perkins testified that it was his belief that J. P. Morgan & Co., together with James J. Hill and the latter's associates, held a clear majority of the common stock of the Northern Pacific prior to the organization of the Northern Securities Company.

The common and preferred stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which was purchased from the Union Pacific interests, was turned over to the Northern Securities Company two or three weeks after the organization of the last named company.

"We paid to the Union Pacific interests \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000 in cash," said Mr. Perkins, "and we received about the same amount of cash from the Northern Securities Company. Prior to our taking the Northern Pacific stock, we had no agreement with the Northern Securities Company regarding the disposition of this stock."

Asked to Negotiate.

The Union Pacific people asked us to negotiate the transfer of this stock and we did so. We almost failed in carrying out the transaction, but we were unable to complete the negotiations. The Union Pacific interests would have had their Northern Pacific stock on their hands."

Mr. Perkins said he did not know how much of the Northern Pacific stock his firm held in the fall of 1901 and he was unable to tell whether or not J. P. Morgan & Co. sold eight or ten million dollars' worth of the stock to James J. Hill last November or December. Personally he had nothing to do with the organization of the Northern Securities Company.

Mr. Lancaster asked if Mr. Perkins could find out just how much Northern Pacific stock his firm had bought and held, and the latter said that he would try.

Information Wanted.

At this point Mr. Stetson suggested that the information required could be better obtained from Charles Steele, of J. P. Morgan & Co., who is expected home from Philadelphia tomorrow.

George Alfred Lamb, of counsel for Peter Power, arose, and addressing Mr. Perkins, asked:

"Cannot you give us the name of the person who has charge of your firm's books?"

Mr. Perkins shook his head in the negative, while Mr. Stetson, who is general counsel for J. P. Morgan & Co., exclaimed:

"He does not know any more than I do, and I have been connected with this firm longer than he has."

Mr. Perkins was excused with the understanding that Mr. Steele would appear tomorrow.

Colonel Clough Called.

Col. William P. Clough, vice president of the Northern Securities Company, and a director of the Great Northern Railroad, said that about 500,000 shares of the Great Northern stock had been exchanged for the stock of the Northern Securities Company. He explained that the by-laws of the Great Northern Company required that the stock of that corporation should be transferred in a certain manner, and that, while between 300,000 and 400,000 shares of Northern shares had been deposited with the Northern Securities Company, they had not yet been legally exchanged.

The Amount Exchanged.

The total amount of Great Northern shares authorized is 1,250,000. Colonel Clough said that about \$150,000,000 of the Northern Pacific stock, par value, had been exchanged for Northern Securities Company stock.

Mr. Clough said that he took an active part with James J. Hill in the negotiations for the joint purchase of the Great Northern by the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railroad Companies. Asked why E. H. Harriman was made a director of the new Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Company, he said that Mr. Harriman's financial standing and knowledge of railroad business made him a good man to get into the Burlington board.

It is said that Jacob H. Schiff will be the principal witness tomorrow.

ERNE TO MEET M'FADDEN.

Champion Lightweight Meets Don His Fighting Togs.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Frank Erne clinched a twenty-round battle with George McFadden, of this city, today. The men are to box before the Southern Athletic Club, Louisville, on April 11.

The fight is at 135 pounds. The men clashed several years ago and Erne got a questionable decision after twenty-five rounds.

WRECKAGE FROM LINER.

Bed Sacks Drift Ashore Along Nova Scotia Coast.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 20.—That an ocean liner has been wrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia during this week now seems certain. There is still no news of the Huronian and people think that it may be she that has met disaster.

Hundreds of bed sacks, such as are used in stateroom berths of ocean steamers, have drifted ashore on Cape Sable Island, Shelburne, and were found strewn from Hawk Point to East End, and sixty were picked up at Baccaro.

The bed sacks are new. Besides are boards, one of them apparently the partition of a stateroom and numbered 189 to 194.

DISCUSSION OF CHARITIES.

First Cuban National Conference in Session in Havana.

HAVANA, March 20.—Governor General Wood started today for Washington.

The first Cuban national conference on charities opened here today. The conference is based on those of the United States, with the idea of eliciting public opinion in the best methods of charity. General Wood opened the conference. Mrs. Wood and Miss Roosevelt were present.

VIRGINIA SUFFRAGE PLANK AGREED UPON

MR. BELLAMY OPPOSES THE CRUMPACKER PLAN

Suffrage Investigation Would Renew Sectional Strife.

Declares the Race Question Settled and South Will Advance if Not Interfered With.

Representative Bellamy (Dem., N. C.) in the House yesterday fired the first gun against the Republican proposition brought forward by Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana to investigate suffrage conditions and election laws in the South. It was the first speech delivered upon the floor of the House on the subject since the agitation began.

During the consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill Mr. Bellamy offered an amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for the improvement of rivers in his district by the sum of \$250,000. The amendment was lost, but in prefacing his remarks in advocacy of it, Mr. Bellamy took occasion to say something about the Crumpacker proposition.

Mr. Bellamy's Speech.

"The members of the House who will take occasion to read the last census report," said Mr. Bellamy, "and also to peruse that very splendid article written by General Merriam, head of the Census Bureau, in the last edition of the 'Manufacturers' Record' on the 'Industrial Growth of the South,' will be amazed to note the stupendous growth of the State of North Carolina in cotton manufacturing, and also the increase in the general material development of all the resources of that State."

"In the number of manufacturing establishments in the cotton line she now exceeds every other State in this Union. In the manufacture of furniture she is rapidly becoming the great center of that industry. She has already become famous for her manufacture of tobacco, and the Durham brand is known throughout the habitable globe."

Undisturbed, Will Forge Ahead.

"Right here, in passing, allow me to say if we are not disturbed in the peace and the security which is now prevailing throughout that State and never through negro domination again have our treasury squandered or our taxes again made more burdensome than we can bear and our people become demoralized, that we will leap rapidly to the front and become the greatest manufacturing State in this Union."

"For nearly a third of a century a black cloud, the menace of negro domination, has been hovering over the South. And just at this period, when we are about to peacefully settle the racial question, when peace and contentment are prevailing throughout the Southland, when sectionalism has been virtually buried, when the hearts of the two sections of our common country, by the dreadful calamity which has befallen us, have been united as by a common household sorrow, when our people have begun to study the great economic questions of this country, rather than partisan politics, when the sunlight of progress and hope has begun to dispense forever that ever threatening black cloud and solve the race question peacefully, we are startled and awakened by another effort to interfere in our domestic concerns, to stir up sectional strife and bitterness, and tear asunder the healing wound afresh."

Tired of Sectional Strife.

"We Southern people are heartily tired, we sick unto death, of sectional strife. We love the Union, and we will ever defend and maintain its honor. Yes, Mr. Chairman, the Southern people desire to contribute their share to the upbuilding of the moral and material growth of our great nation, but for a sinister motive some few members, on the other side of this chamber, doubtless for the purpose of sowing again the seeds of sectional discord, have introduced into this chamber a most audaciously concocted scheme for partisan and political advantage, to tear apart again the sections of this now united country."

The dial of time must not be turned backward, but must be allowed to point to a bright and hopeful future of industrial progress and prosperity. And I today ask the conservative and patriotic members on the other side, many of whom I have the honor to count as friends, who love national unity more than they do partisan politics, to frown down upon and condemn that measure, which is fraught with so much evil to our people."

MILES ANGERED BY ROOT'S ARMY BILL

Gen. Miles to Retire if Army Bill is Passed

In his testimony before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs yesterday General Miles severely scored the army bill proposed by Secretary of War Root.

He holds that the bill will place the control of the army in the hands of the War Department exclusively, to the detriment of the army.

Should such a measure become a law he said, he will ask to be relieved rather than be humiliated to the extent of probably serving under junior officers.

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House Committee to Recommend All Resolutions to Be Pigeonholed.

The special subcommittee from the House Committee on Naval Affairs yesterday reported to the full committee a recommendation that action on all of the resolutions providing for special recognition of Admiral Schley for his victory at Santiago be indefinitely postponed. It is likely the Naval Affairs Committee will make known this action to the House today.

This decision of the committee is in conformity with the attitude of President Roosevelt, who has repeatedly said he desired the Schley case closed forever and all, and who acted unfavorably on the appeal of Admiral Schley.

The action of the subcommittee leaked out last night. It was determined by the members of the Naval Affairs Committee to keep the action secret until it was formally made known to the House.

Veteran Fighter Threatens to Resign Should Measure Become a Law.

WOULD PLACE A RING IN CONTROL

Careful and Deliberate Testimony Before Senate Military Committee.

SENATOR HAWLEY IMPRESSED

Section Seven, Which Provides That the Senior General Officer of the Staff Shall Be Assigned to Command Such Portion of the Army as the President May Direct, Particularly Obnoxious.

"If Secretary Root's army reorganization bill becomes a law it will create a ring in the War Department and army that will enslave the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General to install their favorites in the choice positions and crowd out the men who have worked and won distinction."

"If it becomes a law I will immediately ask for retirement. I will not submit to the humiliation of such a law."

These were the sentiments expressed by Lieutenant General Miles, in his testimony before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs yesterday regarding the Root army reorganization bill. They created a sensation in the committee, and later, when their nature became more generally known, created a similar feeling throughout the Capitol.

Criticized Section by Section.

General Miles had not only written out his testimony, but had it printed. He took up the entire bill and criticized it section by section, and it is said, found very little that was good in it.

The portion of the bill which he criticized his special criticism is that contained in section 7, reading as follows: "That from and after the passage of this act the senior general officer of the army shall